

The Locos Foco Press—For the Republic.

We have rarely risen from a more pleasant treat than the following, which we copy from the Richmond Whig of the 14th ultimo. Pleasantly known "Father Ritchie" so well and intimately that he could write even his last Will and Testament as graphically as he has furnished the following paragraphs.

PEEP INTO FUTURITY!

Anticipated Extracts from the Richmond Enquirer in November, 1840.

[Tuesday, Nov. 3d.]

"The Presidential Election took place throughout Virginia yesterday. Now that no injury can result from the candor, we do not hesitate to say that the contest will be close and the result doubtful. If our friends all turned out to a man and if the Whigs showed their oldopathy of 1836, we confidently count on Virginia; but, our 'frankness' is known, and we unhesitatingly say, that if the Whig changes are as numerous as reported, and if the Whigs have turned out their whole strength, it is a possible thing the Whigs may have carried the State. *Nous verrons*. Meanwhile we will not despair of the Republic, and there is too much who is Governor, until after the election." Richmond gave a heavy majority for the "Log Cabin" Candidate, near 700."

From the Enquirer of Friday, Nov. 6th, 1840.

"The returns are pouring in, and as we anticipated, Eastern Virginia has probably pulled a considerable majority for Gen. Harrison. The Valley and the West will do better for the Republican Candidate and may neutralize the vote of the East. We have not yet heard from our strong counties of Halifax and the Old 'Teeth Legion' Rockingham and Shenandoah. We confess we look for the Trans-Allegheny vote with some apprehension."

From the Enquirer of Nov. 10th, 1840.

"The Whig counties generally have increased their April majorities, while the Democratic in some instances have fallen short. How is this? Have Whigs arts prevailed and convinced many that ours was not the true 'Democratic Republican States Right' party? Have our enemies, who flagrantly said that our calling ourselves so did not make us so, and that we ought to be judged by what we did, not by what we said—have these enormous calumnies against the Great Democratic Republican States Right Party been believed? If so, time will refute them, and if we lose Virginia now, we are sure to 'right the ship of State' and rescue her from the 'Plebeian Whig' four years hence! Mark the prediction!"

From the Enquirer of Nov. 13, 1840.

"Little Tennessee" and "Hopkins" Districts are partially heard from, and do not turn out as well as we had expected. N. West Virginia, too, shows heavy Whig gain upon 1836. We speak in 'frankness.' We owe it to our distant friends to conceal nothing. We fear the State is lost to Mr. V. C. B. Two days will determine, but we confess our hopes are not sanguine."

From the Richmond Enquirer of Nov. 14, 1840.

"All is lost except honor." The whole State is heard from except Lee and Logan. The Whig Electoral ticket is elected by a majority of from five to eight thousand! We have been for some time prepared for this result. But we "will not despair of the Republic." The people have been swept away by Whig orators, and deluded by Whig lies. It must be confessed in 'frankness,' that the Whigs have had plausible grounds to proceed upon in their agitation of the people. The Army bill was injudicious and unfortunate, to say the least of it. The course of the President in Lieut. Hoos's case, lost him thousands, and we say it in candor, was indefensible. The Sub-Treasury, giving "the better currency to the office-holders, the baser to the people," was unfortunate, and Col. Benton's selling the gold which he received for his pension, and Mr. Smith, of Culpeper, that which he received on his contracts, for a premium in Bank notes, after their long declamation against all Banks, inflicted serious injury on the Great Democratic Republican States Right party. We "speak more in sorrow than in anger." We shall in a few days explain to our distant friends, at more length, the causes of our defeat in Virginia. Let us do the Whigs the justice to say that they bear their success with moderation.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Dec. 3, 1840.

We are astounded at the results which pour in upon us. Every mail comes fraught with disaster. State after State votes for Gen. Harrison! New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, (yet to be heard of) Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, all, have gone! With that frankness which becomes the conductor of a free press, we do not hesitate to say that Gen. Harrison is elected by a very large majority.

Our readers are aware that for some weeks, (and we might, perhaps, truly say for months) back, we have viewed this result as not improbable. We submit to the will of the people. Next Spring, Virginia will reverse her decision if it should then be desirable. But now that party asperities are measurably worn off, we do not hesitate to say that "Wm. Henry Harrison" is "no common man." We remember with gratitude his services in the late war—the brilliant affair of the Thames—the modesty observed in his despatches, which "awarded credit to all but himself"—his self-sacrifice for the South in the question of the Free Trade to say, that we anticipate a Republican Administration; and if so, the "humile editor of this paper" will extend to W. H. H. a frank and liberal support.

VERACITY OF THE MISSOURI ARGUS.

This paper—the organ of the Royalists in Missouri—recently charged great corruption against the Mayor, and flagrant misconduct against the City Guards. A trial was had—both of the Argus editors were called and sworn as witnesses—they swore they knew nothing about the truth of the charges themselves, and could not, or did not, name any person as their informant! Several other witnesses proved, as fully as could be proven, that the charges of the Argus were false. Of course the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Such is the captain of a party of which the Democrat is lieutenant!

Further comment is unnecessary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

S. W. CATLIN, one of the editors and proprietors of the "Repository & Whig," published at Chambersburg, Pa., has been absent since the 23rd of July last, and no information has since been obtained by his friends (who are ignorant of the existence of any adequate cause for his leaving the place or his business) as to where he is, or indeed whether he is alive or not. Any person who can give any information concerning him, will greatly oblige his friends by communicating the same, by letter, to G. K. Harper, of Chambersburg, Pa. Mr. Catlin is about 27 years of age, has black hair and black eyes, rather under the common size, coughs very much when talking, and has a weak hoarse voice.

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE HICKORY CLUB.

About fifteen columns of the last Democrat are devoted to a re-publication of the garbled extracts and distorted statements of Gen. Harrison's speeches, which appeared in the little 7 by 9 last spring and summer. Why didn't you put in the nigger cut, also, gentlemen?

CARTER BEVERLY—AN OLD JACKSON WITNESS.

The Locos deny every thing. They deny General Ogle's speech—although he spoke with the records in his hand. When Dr. Davis 2 or 3 weeks since renounced Mr. Van Buren because of his conduct in the case of Lt. Hoos, the Locos swore he was not a delegate to the Van Buren convention at Baltimore last May. Our readers may recur to his admirable letter in the "Times" before the last—and now, lo! the proof! Every body recollects Carter Beverly—the Virginian who first implicated Mr. Buchanan as a witness to prove the bribery between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams—a task, however, from which Buchanan recoiled when put on the witness stand. But let that pass. See here!

VIRGINIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Frederick county, 7th July, 1840.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG.

DEAR SIRS—The Whig cause is so much at heart with the whigs of our country, as will, I am sure, insure the immediate publication, in your paper, of the enclosed letter and certificate; it is therefore, with much pleasure that I annex personally well acquainted with Mr. Davis, the subject of them; He is now here, and is anxious for their publication as soon as possible. It seems to be strenuously denied by the Administration adherents, that there is any authenticity for him to have pronounced to his constituents and to the country, that he is a regularly appointed member of the Democratic State Convention, held at Nashville, of the 11th February last, to attend at Baltimore, as a delegate from the State of Tennessee, on the 5th May next, to nominate the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Like every thing else said, done, and transacted by that party, they do not hesitate, among them, to set forth the abominable, base slander, of denying to him the right to have acted as a member of that Convention, because he has since found cause to abandon them, in utter disgust of the course pursued by the incumbent President of the United States. You may rest confidently rely upon the authority with which he acted; He is a gentleman of the highest character and standing, was long well known as a member of Congress from South Carolina, where he then lived—He moved to Tennessee, where he has been permanently settled upon a valuable landed property; he is not only independent, but is wealthy.

The good cause is going on most zealously and prosperously on this side of the mountains. There can be no longer any doubt, whatever, of our State's going largely in majority for Genl Harrison. I have written in much hurry to get my letter to you as soon as possible.

I am, dear Sirs,
Very obediently,
Your obedient servant,
CARTER BEVERLY.

TO DR. E. S. DAVIS, Logansport, Tennessee.
LOGANSPORT, TENN., 13th April, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure I announce to you, that you have been appointed to represent the 13th Congressional District in the Democratic Convention, to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 5th May next, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States.

From your intimate acquaintance with the great principles of the Democratic party, we feel deeply convinced that we could not have made a selection of an individual who would be more able to represent the wish of the district than yourself. We hope, therefore, you will proceed immediately to Baltimore and become a member of the Convention; and very much obliged a large portion of your fellow-citizens.

Your obedient servt.,
J. GEO. HARRIS,
Sec. of D. C. C. C.

TO DR. E. S. DAVIS, of Logansport, Tenn.

The above is a true copy of the certificate mentioned in the foregoing letter, of the 18th April, last, and was transmitted to Baltimore as it promised, and was there received by Dr. E. S. Davis and complied with, as a member of the Convention of the 4th May thereafter.

Copied faithfully by me, this 7th August, 1840, from the Original.

CARTER BEVERLY.

"For a complete refutation of all the falsehoods concerning the alleged 'extravagance of the President's house' we refer the reader to the speech on our first page of Mr. LINCOLN, a Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts."—Democrat.

Had the Democrat published the speech of Mr. Ogle, to which Mr. Lincoln's speech is a reply we would have let it pass unnoticed; but inasmuch as the Democrat has attempted to shield Van Buren from alleged extravagance &c. by publishing the remarks of Mr. Lincoln, we deem it necessary the following certificates from as equally well informed and honorable gentlemen as Mr. Lincoln himself, one of whom is Chairman of the Committee on the Expenditures on Public Buildings, and another a member of said committee:

MR. OGLE'S SPEECH.—The National Intelligencer contains the following verification of the extracts from Public Documents made by Mr. Ogle and inserted in his speech:

The undersigned, Whig members of Congress, have had their attention called to a publication in the "Globe" on the 10th July, 1840, under the caption of "Messrs. Lincoln and Ogle," from which the following extract is taken:

"He (Mr. Lincoln) was no friend of Mr. Van Buren, but he would do him the justice to say if there was any thing wrong in relation to the furniture of the White House, the President was not to blame for it. On the contrary, he (Mr. L.) knew his great delicacy on the subject, and would assure the gentlemen, that whenever the committee had consulted the President in relation to any additional furniture, he had invariably expressed his reluctance, to have any thing expended for that object. He (Mr. L.) would, say from his own knowledge, that not a single article of furniture supplied during the last three years had been supplied at the request of the President. The committee alone were answerable, and they assume the responsibility."

The undersigned do not undertake to say whether Mr. Lincoln used the language imputed to him by the "Globe" or not; but as he has permitted its publication to remain ten days without contradiction, we presume that he now adopts the language ascribed to him, if he did not originally utter it. For the purposes therefore, of placing the matter truly before the country, and to correct the gross misrepresentation of facts contained in the above extract, that they have carefully examined the vouchers which have been duly audited and settled by the Treasury Department, for the purchase of furniture for the President's House since the 4th of March, 1837, and that they have compared the said vouchers with the statements of the same in the published speech of Mr. Ogle, and find the said speech truly set forth in the said speech.

And they further certify that it appears from the said vouchers that more than eighteen thousand dollars were expended in furniture for the President's House between the 4th of March, 1837, and the 5th day of December, 1837, the day on which the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was appointed, and of which Mr. Lincoln was chairman, the former Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds having ceased to exist on the 3d of March, 1837.

The undersigned further certify that it appears from the said vouchers that the said money was expended by the agents of the President, viz. his son, Abraham Van Buren, T. L. Smith and others, on warrants drawn by order of the President of the United States himself.

And the undersigned would further state that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have no control, direction or jurisdiction whatever in the selection of purchase of furniture which the President may see proper to procure by himself or his agents, when appropriations are made for that object by law.

J. C. CLARK, N. York,
JAMES COOPER,
CH. F. MITCHELL,
W. SIMONTON,
W. RIDGWAY,
P. G. GOODE,
Washington, July 20, 1840.

As Chairman of the Committee on the expenditures on Public Buildings, it comes my duty to examine the expenditures on the President's House. I have had the vouchers before the committee, and, having examined the subject fully at the request of Mr. Ogle, I state that the facts published in his speech are correctly given. I concur in the foregoing statement of Messrs. Clark, Cooper, and others.

EDWARD STANLEY.

July 20, 1840.

I am a member of the committee of which Mr. Stanley is Chairman, and as such, have examined the vouchers above referred to, and fully concur in the statements of Mr. Stanley.

JOHN W. ALLEN, of Ohio.
Washington, July 20, 1840.

I certify that I have examined the vouchers referred to in the foregoing statement of the Hon. J. C. Clark and others, and have compared them with the copies as set forth in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Ogle, and find that they are truly set forth in the speech, and that upwards of \$18,000 of these expenditures for furniture for the President's house were made by the President and his agents at the time when there was no committee of Congress in existence, and of course, made by the President alone, without any one to interfere or influence his wishes; and I am told by my friend Gen. Lincoln, that he never made any such remarks as are published as his in the Globe.

CHARLES NAYLOR.
Washington, July 20th 1840.

For the Boon's Lick Times.

GLASGOW, August 29, 1840.

C. C. CADY, Esq.

DEAR SIR—In the last number of the Democrat a communication was pointed out to me, and I was at the same time informed that my own picture was there presented to the public. I am glad to believe that neither I nor my friends could have recognised the villainous caricature, had not the painter followed the example of a brother artist, who after having drawn the picture of a horse, fearing it might be mistaken for an ass, wrote underneath, "This is a horse." So these gentlemen, (for it was done in caucus) have chosen to point at me so directly, that I am forced in my own defence to take up arms. I might well forbear entering the lists with such competitors upon the principle that he who wrestles with a dung heap must expect to be defiled; but as the writers have attributed to me motives for my actions which would, if true, effect in some degree the character of a stranger, or indeed of any other man who had not sunk to the degraded level on which they stand, I have felt it incumbent upon me to reply, and as the best defence which I could make, to show in their true colors the real characters of my assailants. They have in the first place, thought proper to attribute to me communications of which I was not the author, and acting upon their own suppositions have held me up in no very enviable light before the community. Since they have thought proper to thrust this honor upon me, and have proceeded to pour upon my devoted head the vials of their concentrated wrath, I shall not shrink from any particle of responsibility hitherto incurred or hereafter to be incurred by Simon Sly; and unless I am more mistaken than I now suppose myself to be, ere this sheet is filled up I will cause them to rue the day "they waked up the wrong passenger." In future, gentlemen, we shall know each other. You will know who Sly is, and I assure you I am perfectly aware of Gimblet's identity. The writer falsely asserts that I took great interest in the township election, and used every means in my power to defeat the election of Pistol, the former constable, on account of an insult given to me by that gentleman. I suppose this information was of course furnished by the ex-constable. Whoever was the author, I here give it the lie direct. If I was ever insulted by that man, I was ignorant of his intention, nor do I ever remember having been treated by him even disrespectfully in any way. I am still more certain that he who gave the insult would have had reason to remember it much more distinctly than he does at present. I am not in the habit of being insulted without at least attempting a retaliation a little different from the mean and petty revenge they have attributed to me. Those who are acquainted with me, I believe, will sustain me in this assertion. In conducting my defence, gentlemen, you have rendered it necessary for me to use some hard names. Some which an honorable man would find difficult of digestion; but remember, gentlemen, you are the aggressors. I hold each man concerned in getting up that publication just as responsible as he who wrote it, and shall deal with them as suits my humor. Careless as to where my blows shall fall, or how deeply they may wound, and fearless of the consequences, whatever they may be. Such contemptible game can afford but slight amusement in the chase; but at all events we'll "play out the play."

I shall follow their example in one thing, namely in pointing them out as distinctly as they did me.

The one, Justice of the Peace in Glasgow, (alias Justice Shallow), the other the ex-constable of the township, otherwise called Pistol. Upon the first appearance of Simon Sly, in which Pistol was represented as taking part in a dialogue, the good people hereabout either saw, or pretended they saw, a marked resemblance between the aforesaid Pistol and a certain constable. He, however, scorned the idea. Said he was the last man in the world to take it on himself, and even ventured to be very much diverted at the expense of somebody else, but from the tenor of Gimblet's communication it would seem he had concluded to "acknowledge the corn." Very well, sir. I thank you for this much. After a man admits a fact he has no reason to complain of other folks for talking about it. I hope in future he will threaten the lives of no more old ladies. Fearing least this allusion may not be understood, I must here treat you to a short episode. I cannot answer for the truth of the statement, I only give it as it was given to me. Sometime during the early part of this summer, this same Pistol (it is said) failed to adhere so strictly to the seventh commandment, as he might have done, by reason of which, sundry old ladies immediately opened upon the trail of this personated public officer. Fearing lest his spotless reputation might be tarnished and probably looking even as far ahead as the day of election, when he truly thought all his respectability would be wanting to help him along, he actually set himself to work to stop the old women from talking, probably the most difficult task ever undertaken, except by Joshua, who stopped the sun. The means he took to effect his purpose were extremely laughable. It is not my design to misrepresent the gentleman. Report, however, says he armed himself with an old fashioned hanger, about five feet long, stuck a large horseman's pistol in each of his breeches pockets, squeezed himself into an old long tailed regimental blue, with bullet buttons, and put on a three cornered cocked hat, which was said (with how much truth I cannot say) to have been worn by Lord Cornwallis at the surrender of York. Thus equipped, it was his regular habit every evening about twilight, to mount a male and saddle forth, calling on all the old ladies, and threatening signal and speedy vengeance. I never had the pleasure of witnessing the exhibition, but many who saw it told me they were forcibly reminded of Sancha Panca and Dapple, habited in the warlike gear of Don Quixote and Rozemond.

The gentlemen think, perhaps, they are telling me a piece of news, when they inform me that the expression of my political opinions has operated against my pecuniary interests. They are mistaken. The means they have employed to injure my professional business were known to me long ago. I am glad, however, they have made an acknowledgment of the fact. I had rather too much self-respect to bring the charge against them; but since they have thought fit thus publicly to own it, and rather to boast of their ability to injure me, I shall take the liberty of expressing my opinions transparently, on the subject. It seems I have been guilty of inexcusable stupidity in failing to fashion my opinions to the mould of these wholesale dispensers of professional favors. I have grossly erred, too! that I was: in failing to propitiate the wrath of two such awful dignitaries, compared to whose displeasure "the oppressors wrong, and proud man's contumely," would be no more than the bite of a mosquito, when weighed against the most disastrous calamities "that flesh is heir to." Alas! I have taken a false step, and it is now too late to mend the mistake. Well, gentlemen, if you have positively decided that I am to starve, I will endeavor to meet my fate with manly fortitude, and "die with harness on my back"—a dreadful alternative truly—sublimation or starvation.

Had I been told that my ultimate success or failure in my profession depended on the smiles or frowns of the Justice and Constable of Charlton township, I would not have suffered a thought so humiliating to enter my breast; but it seems I would have been mistaken. The Lord help me, and as a last resort, I must appeal to the Tippecanoe Club of Fayette. I here say, and I say it religiously and solemnly, that if the alternative of herding with such men on terms of friendship and equality, or death in its most hideous shape were presented to me, I would infinitely prefer the latter. Aware of their mean attempt to injure me, and ignorant of the motives that actuate the conduct of gentlemen, they have attributed to me such motives as they profess themselves to be governed by. Excuse me, if you please; we have no motives or feelings in common. You have meanly attempted, for one reason, and one only, to wit, because I have had the impudence to disagree with you in political opinions, to injure me secretly. If necessary I can prove the fact, though I mean not to condescend to do it, but hold myself accountable for the charge. To the writer of that article I will say one word. He has chosen to use the word brother, and that too in connection with me. I would beg of him in mercy to himself never again to use that word. Were I malicious, I could a tale unfold, at which the voice of every honest man would cry out shame, but I shall forbear now—and I hope forever. In explanation—for the benefit of all whom it may concern, I here say that the men who would resort to such pitiful, cowardly, contemptible, and regular means to injure a man whose only offence was a difference of political opinions, would, under other circumstances, rob a hen roost, or commit any other petty larceny. Should any thing which I have said here, gentlemen, sit unpleasantly upon your stomachs, I beg you will take a more manly revenge than you have hitherto done. I would even prefer encountering you both, with swords, pistols, bullet buttons, and three cornered cocked hats. I presume you will hardly excuse yourselves by alleging that the author is ignorant. He was until you brought him out. For fear, however, that you might be misled, suffer me to inform you, that by application to the editor of the Boonslick Times, you can be accommodated with the real

SIMON SLAY.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

All the counties in the State have been heard from except five. We shall count our table until the whole are heard from. Meanwhile, it may be as well to say, that the Whigs so far have received 261 votes—the Locos 29, 131—making a Whig majority of SEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWO. In 1836, the same counties gave the Whigs 32,639, and the Locos 28,034—showing a Whig gain of 3,197.

The Legislature stands—Whigs 99,—Locos 68—leaving a Whig majority now of 31. In these counties in 1836, the Whig majority was 13. Three other counties are to be heard from—of which the Whigs will get one and the Locos two. A clear Whig majority of THIRTY on point ballot!

For the Boon's Lick Times.

MR. CADY—It is now reduced to a certainty that Gen. Harrison will be inaugurated President, on the 4th of March next, and I only lament that the adopted State should be the last State in the Union to shake off the shackles of Federalism; this I can attribute to nothing but the industry and perseverance of the federal office holders who appear determined to grind the people if possible beneath the nechostrum millstone, to gratify their own cupidity and lust for gold and silver, in which all their salaries are paid at double prices, &c. &c. All prices of commodities are reduced.

Now, let a laborer, and one who feels a necessity of a sound currency, make a proposition through your useful paper to the free men of Howard county, to this effect, let there be a poll opened in each township in the county, at the November election for and against a well restricted United States bank, and let the people there express themselves as freemen; any Judges or Clerks of the election who are not willing to take the trouble, or fear the voice of a free people, let them refuse to serve, there are plenty well qualified who will serve, and who are perfectly willing the people should rule.

All our Representatives profess to believe in the right of instruction, and if sincere they will give such instructions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress as may be asked of them. The office holders may rave at this, well, be it so, let them do it, the people yet have a right to manage their own affairs in their own way, notwithstanding the frowns of the federal office holders who expect to be Lords and noblemen, living on their high salaries paid in gold and silver, unjustly torn from the poor laborer, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow at "seven pence per day."

All parties admit and know that the U. S. Bank afforded a sound and uniform currency; they all know that State banks cannot; they see that trade and commerce is crippled and destroyed, that our stock and produce is greatly multiplying on our hands for want of a market, which we would soon have, if we had a sound currency, and confidence restored. Under the U. S. Bank it cost us nothing to have our revenues safely taken care of, and appropriations paid out at whatever rate was required, and in fact we received a bonus or pay from the bank, besides getting clear of all the trouble and expense. Let us now take a view of some of the increased expense we are to pay under the federal Sub-treasury project, which is brought into existence to increase the number of officers, that they may harass us and eat our substance; by the 24th Section of the act there is to be paid \$4,000 per annum to the receiver of the treasury at New York; \$2,500 to the one at Boston, and the same to the one at St. Louis, &c.; by the 25th Section ten thousand dollars is appropriated for building the vaults and safes, and in another part of the act 5000 dollars is appropriated for Clerk hire, besides the Secretary of the Treasury is to appoint as many special agents as he pleases, and as often as he may think occasion may require, and at what compensation he may see proper to give, to examine the money, accounts, and books of the depositaries, &c. Now, it is very evident to me, and I think to every impartial mind, that the amount of compensation to be received by these agents will depend upon the service they render the party in electioneering; thus we are compelled to infer from the course pursued towards Aul and Ryland at Lexington, for as those independent men, refused to electioneer for the party as they thought they ought, they must be thrust aside to put in those who would.

I think we may safely calculate that the sub-treasury law is to cost us from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars per annum, besides what is stolen and carried to Texas and Europe.

Fellow-Citizens, all this expense could be saved by the charter of a U. S. Bank, and our revenues much safer than at present; then unite with your fellow laborers in curtailing those unnecessary expenses, put to rest the needless army of office holders, put down those federal aristocrats, create a sound currency, restore confidence, make our servants know that we the people are the sovereigns, by this we will restore the government to the prosperous condition in which it was left by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

A FARMER.

DIED.

On Tuesday last instant, in Glasgow, at the residence of his brother, Capt. G. T. DENNEY, in the 26th year of his age—beloved by all who knew him, and has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING, on the 6th day of August, 1840, obtained from the County Court of Howard county, letters of administration (de bonis non) on the estate of Thomas Lumb, dec'd. I, J. M. J. of said county, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified that unless they are proved and allowed by a majority within one year from the date of said letters they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate, and that all such claims are not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters will be forever barred.

DAVID G. MARTIN,
Administrator, de bonis non.

Sept. 5th, 1840.

Notice.

IS hereby given, that letters of administration, were granted to the undersigned by the County Court of Charlton county, on the estate of John J. Saunders, dec'd. bearing date the 10th day of August, 1840, all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same properly authenticated for settlement within one year from the date of the letters aforesaid, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said Estate, and if not presented within three years they will be forever barred.

ANN SAUNDERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 5th, 1840.

Notice.

THE subscriber, is about to locate himself in Boonville, Mo. where he requests of his friends, and those having business with him, to direct all communications from and after this date.

JAS. M. MAJOR.

Fayette, Sept. 5th, 1840.

Missouri State Lottery.

On Monday 7th September, the drawing will be received at St. Louis.

For the benefit of the St. Louis Hospital,
CLASS No. 34, for 1840.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va. on the 29th day of August, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers.

Capital Prize \$35,295!!

1	Prize of	\$20,000	is	30,000
1	do	10,000	is	10,000
1	do	5,000	is	5,000
1	do	3,500	is	3,500
1	do	3,070	is	3,070
1	do	3,000	is	3,000
1	do	2,500	is	2,500
40	do	1,500	is	60,000
50	do	250	is	12,500
60	do	200	is	12,000

Besides many other prizes, in all amounting to over half a Million of Dollars.

Tickets only \$10.00; Halves \$5.00; Quarters \$2.50. Orders from the country will be in time if received at St. Louis, on or before the 5th of September. A statement of the drawing will be sent each advertiser.

Cash paid for prizes on presentation of the tickets.

Address
JAMES R. McDONALD,
Agent for the Managers,
No. 42 Main Street, St. Louis
August 29th 1840.

SALT RIVER HERALD.

Under this title the undersigned propose to publish, in the Town of Paris, Monroe County, Missouri, a Weekly Journal, to be devoted, principally to Political, Agricultural, Commercial, and Scientific information, but to embody the usual variety which is found in a FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

In Politics, the paper will be thoroughly Whig. The Editor in no respect doubts the election of GENERAL HARRISON to the Presidency, and as little doubts that the course of his administration will be such as to deserve the support of the Republican party, of which he is a member. If we, it shall give him. He will be pleased, also, to set with the same enlightened party in reference to measures of State policy, and will do so, to the extent of his capacity, and, as acquiescence of his judgment.

As the name has been chosen was intended to indicate, his paper will "HERALD" like the wrongs and the virtues of the work—ground it—regardless of whom it may effect in point of censure. A Newspaper, on any other principle, is a misnomer and a mockery.

The untiring zeal with which the Democratic party in this State, carried on the war in our elections—together with the villany, industry, and the celebrity with which they carried into execution their plans, will remain as an alarming and an enduring monument of Democratic corruption. Like the fabled Dragon, which is said never to elude his hide-eyes, the stirring and pining spirit of Democracy, slumbers (if at all) with unclosed eyes! The base, contemptible, and false-hearted flattery, with which these political hypocrites attempt to insinuate themselves into favor, and the skill with which these ponderous and parasites—these sycophants and demagogues of Democracy, manage to get upon the blind side of honest nature, and to take an advantage of its weakness and passions, must all be laid naked before the gaze of an honest, unassuming, but heretofore deluded people. In one word, the time has again approached, when we must all enter upon a great political contest. Like that through which we have just passed in our State, it will be a contest of principle against power a contest of the people against the office-holders. We are none of those who indulge in gloomy anticipations. We do not despair of the Republic. Our trust is strong, that the gale-storm, in which all our hopes are embarked, will yet outride the storm, saved alike from the breakers and billows of disunion, and the greedy whirlpool—the all engulfing maelstrom of executive power—that unbroken, if not unharmed, may pursue her prosperous voyage far down the stream of time; and that the banner of our country, which now waves over us so proudly, will still float triumphantly—borne on the winds of heaven, fanned by the breath of time, every stripe bright and unsoiled, every star fixed in its sphere, ages after each of us shall have ceased to gaze on its majestic folds forever.

We shall commence and continue the good fight, till error, sick with contradiction, and crazed with a superabundance of inconsistency, shall be seen dying to falsehood as a remedy, and expiring from the venom of its own fangs. We will continue the warfare, till the night of superstition shall pass away—the purple morn of reason shall dawn—the tints of truth appear—and the gloomy mists fade in the distance, and sink below the horizon to rise no more!—Till the hallowed name of Liberty, more fragrant than the Spring gales of Arabia, more balmy than Gilead's air, thrills the bosom where despair once reigned, and whispers, "good tidings of great peace." In a word, we trust, we shall not relax our efforts, till the brow of those who were saddened with doubt and uncertainty, and sunk with political sorrows, to the depths of a Tory's shell.

To all those who value the liberty we yet enjoy—the privileges bequeathed to us by our heroic sires, let them immediately step forward and lend their aid to the "HERALD."

I feel encouraged according to the expectation of his friends, the Editor will shortly feel justified in ordering his materials and commencing his enterprise. He desires to do so as speedily as possible, and, to this end, he respectfully requests gentlemen into whose hands his prospectus may fall, to exert themselves to fill them with names, as promptly as may be, and return him a list in Paris.

A sheet will be a large IMPERIAL one—handsomely printed, and furnished at three dollars in advance, or four dollars at the end of the year.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

Paris, September 5th, 1840.

New Establishment.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

O. S. Coleman & John M. Searey.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Glasgow and of the surrounding country, that, having connected themselves in business, in the town of Glasgow, and having made arrangements to carry on their trade on an extensive scale, they are now prepared to receive orders for work, pledging themselves to execute, not only in a workmanlike order, according to the general acceptance of the term, but in the latest and most approved fashion. The senior partner, himself, that during his long residence in Glasgow and its vicinity, he has gained a reputation, "by his works" which will vie with that of any of his brothers, as a workman, and the Junior, although not as well known in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, he believes from his long experience in the business at Huntsville,